COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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CORN BILL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HAMPSHIRE.

On the 9th inst. I delivered to MR. BOSANQUET, the High Sheriff of this County, a Requisition for a County Meeting, signed by myself and by 581 other freeholders, and others, the place of abode of each of whom was written against his name. MR. BOSANQUET, on the 11th inst. informed me, by letter, that he should *not comply* with the request of the persons who had signed the said Request. This his letter, together with a proposition for further proceedings, shall be published next week, after I have had an opportunity of consulting personally with some of the Gentlemen who signed the Requisition. And, for this purpose, I beg leave to invite such of these Gentlemen as may have leisure, to meet me at THE DOLPHIN INN, AT BOTLEY, on Saturday next, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock in the day. It will be as convenient to every body else to go to Botley as to go to Winchester, and much more convenient to me to remain at home, especially as I have already been much from home on the business. When met, we shall be able to adopt some plan for the signing of petitions in all parts of the county. No one will deny, that we have a RIGHT to Petition, that is to say, to PRAY. The poorest of us may PRAY even to God; and, surely, we may PRAY to the Parliament! In our Church service, in our Common Prayer Book, there are *prayers* against DEARTH, and *thanksgivings* for plenty, or cheapness; and, surely, when corn is cheap, we may PRAY to the Parliament not to pass a law, tending to make it dear! The moment that the Corn Bill appeared in the House of Commons, that moment I declared, that if there was but one man in all England to petition against it, I would be that man. After very attentively listening to every thing that I have seen or heard upon the subject, my hatred, my abhorrence of this Bill have only been more strongly confirmed. I shall, therefore, continue to do every lawful act in my power to prevent it becoming a law. If only one Gentleman from every town, and from every considerable village, were to attend at Botley, the work of signing Petitions might be very easily and speedily accomplished.

WM. COBBETT.

NAPOLEON'S RETURN.

If ever there was news that struck like a thunder-bolt, this was that news. Many persons seem to be out of their wits at it. After having seen the *deliverance* of Europe accomplished, they really appear to be delivered of their senses. ——For my part, I am wholly unable to judge of the probabilities that exist in favour, or against Napoleon's enterprise; but, after viewing what the people of Italy, Genoa, Switzerland, Spain, and even France have experienced, in consequence of his fall, I cannot say, that his restoration would, to me, be matter of surprise, especially when I consider how large a part of the soldiers and of the people of France were, and always appear to have continued firmly attached to him.—As to *wishes*, they avail nothing; but we are now all free to express those which we entertain. Our country is at peace with the Emperor of Elba as well as with the King of France. My wishes are, that the Jesuits, the Dominicans, and the Inquisition may be put down again. I do not care much *by whom*; but these "*ancient* and *venerable* institutions," as the Cossacks of New England call them, I wish to see completely destroyed. LOUIS the *desired* has not done what was promised. He has not abolished the heaviest taxes; he has not left religion as he found it; he has not adhered to the Code Napoleon; he has not *left the press free*. I do not know, that, surrounded as he has been, that he could have done more than he

has done; but, he has not done all that was expected, and has done some things which were not expected.—It is quite impossible for me to know, whether, or no, Napoleon, is best calculated to make France happy; but, to him who is most disposed to make her happy and free, I most sincerely wish success.—— At any rate, with the same earnestness, with the same anxiety, with the same forebodings of evil if my prayer be rejected, which I felt when I so often besought our Government not to embark, and, when embarked, not to persevere, in the war against the Republic of America, I now beseech, I implore them, not, on any account, to draw the sword, to waste the treasure and pour out the blood of our beloved and long suffering country in this new quarrel.—We all *now* feel the sorrows of a twenty years war, in the taxes and troubles which have trod upon its heels. If a new war were now to be undertaken, and that, too, for the sake of the Bourbons, what must be our fate? The question would now be cleared of all the rubbish of 1792. If the king of France stand in need of no foreign aid, why should we draw the sword to give him aid? If he do stand in need of foreign aid, is it not clear, that the people of France are *against him?* If we, in the former case, interfere, we do it unnecessarily; if it in the latter case, we make war to force upon a foreign nation a Government which it does not like. Therefore, it appears to me, that it is impossible to justify war against Napoleon upon any ground that, at present, exists.—Besides, have the writers, who already begin to cry for war, considered at all of the *consequences?* All the taxes hitherto collected must be continued? The Debt and the taxes must go on augmenting, till, at last, it will be impossible to go on. But, is this all? Is this *all?* Would not our situation be very different indeed from what it was during the war? *Then*, though our expenses were enormous, they were, in some degree, balanced by that monopoly of trade and commerce, which put our hands into the purse of all the world, and which, after destroying all the military fleets in Europe, we so easily maintained. *Now*, what would be the case? Farewell *Licences!* Farewell *Orders in Council!* Farewell *Impressments on board of American Ships!* Farewell *Blockheads*, unless in cases of actual investiture!—I shall be told, that we have not *stipulated* with America to refrain from any of these impediments to neutral commerce. Oh, no! There needs no *stipulation*. The events on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, at New Orleans and Mobile, at Fayal, and on the Ocean itself, will, I am very certain admonish our ministers of the danger of bringing the Republic on our backs, while we have to look France in the face. The war, the war which I so laboured to prevent; that war, which was to divide and subjugate the Republic according to the predictions of our Cossack writers; that war has left the Republic on the tripple pinnacle of military, naval, and political glory: happy for her, if it has also left her with a deep horror for all war, not necessary to the preservation of her independence, rights, honour and liberty! But, seeing what has passed, do our Cossack writers expect to see her again acting the humble and the degrading part which she acted before? Do they not see, that the very first infringement on her neutral rights will be the signal for our seeing her "*Bits of striped* "*Bunting*" flying and our hearing the sound of her cannon in the English Channel? What, then, would be the other consequence of war? Why, we should see the ocean covered with American merchant ships. The Republic would carry on half the trade of the whole world. France would be supplied with colonial produce. Her trade would flourish in the midst of war. We should make few prizes. Our prize-courts would have nothing to do. There would be little for our navy to gain. Our mercantile marine would have little employment. That of the American Republic would swell to an enormous amount. Her military marine would increase in the like proportion. And, at the end of a few years (*many* would not be wanted), it would not be at all wonderful, if she were able to step in and *decide the war*.—Reader; am I talking foolishly? Am I rattling on? Am I exaggerating the danger? Look back to the pages of the Register, in the year 1812, while I was yet in prison for writing about the flogging of Local militia-men and the presence of German troops on the ocasion, and just before I paid the *Prince Regent* a *thousand pounds* fine, in the name and

behalf of the *King*. Look back to those pages, and there you will find, that I was treated as a fool, or a traitor, because I besought the government not to go to war, and not to proceed in the war, against America; because I asserted that it would be productive of great expense, loss, and disgrace, and would cause America to become a great and formidable naval power. How often did I repeat this. How tired were my readers at the seemingly endless repetition! How many people wrote to me to advise me to desist! How many sincere friends besought me, for the love of my own character as a writer, not to proceed! How many, whose *principles* were with mine on all points, differed with me on the fact as to this point!——Yet, *all* I foreboded has already come to pass, and that, too, to the very letter. Many persons say, and I believe the fact, that I assisted greatly in producing the *peace* with America. On no act of my life do I look with greater satisfaction than on this. But, how much happier would it have been for my country, if I could have succeeded in *preventing the war!* The evils of this war, short as it has been, I have no scruple to say, are greater than those of the late wars against France. I mean the evils to our Government particularly. It was a war against *freemen*. It was a war against a *Republic*. She was pitted single-handed against our undivided power. The world were the spectators. They have followed us with their eyes in the contest, and have now witnessed the, to us, lamentable result.——*Ratified* the treaty! To be sure the President and Senate would ratify the treaty; a treaty which covered with immortal honour, the President, the Congress, the Negotiators, the Army, the Navy, every man in the land; and, above all, the Constitution of Government, which the war had put upon its trial, which has come out of it like pure gold out of the fire, and which will now be not only more dear than ever to the hearts of Americans, but will present itself as an object of admiration and attraction to every oppressed people in the world. ——I am afraid I have been digressing. Let me come back, then, to the main drift of the present article by observing, that the events of this war have taught the Republicans the great value of a naval force, while they have encouraged them to the continuation and augmentation of that force. It will assuredly go on increasing. Dock yards, arsenals, will be formed. In short, a great navy will speedily grow up; and this will produce a great change in our situation with regard to warlike means. If we go to war with Napoleon, he has now seen the vast importance of American friendship. America will keep at peace while we suffer her unmolested to carry on her trade all over the world. That would *ruin us*. But, on the other hand, if we attempt to prevent it, we shall have to *fight her* both by land and by sea.—Here is a *choice of evils;* but I am not like *Sir Francis Burdett's* gentlemen, who present him, as he most justly complains, with a choice of evils, and *nothing else;* for, I say, that both these evils may be avoided by our remaining at peace, and leaving the French, and the Italians, and the Neapolitans, and the Swiss, and the Belgians, and the Russians, and the Spaniards, and the Prussians, and the Austrians, and the Hungarians, and the Dutch, and the Hanoverians, to settle their own affairs in their own good time and manner. And the *Portuguese*. I had nearly forgotten the *Portuguese;* and, faith, they ought not to be forgotten; for they have not been a trifle in the list of our expenses, whether of money or of men. Let us leave them all to themselves. Let us leave the Dutch Presbyterians to supply the Portuguese and Spaniards with wooden Gods, and Virgins and Saints. Let us receive the corn of France when we want it, and the wine and oil which we always want; and let her receive our steel, copper, tin, cloth, and other things. But, let who will be the Ruler, LET US HAVE PEACE WITH HIM.

TREATY WITH NAPOLEON.

ALTHOUGH in the present state of matters, with little else to guide one's opinions than the *ex parte and partial* statements of his enemies, it would not be well advised to speculate on the views and intentions of Napoleon, I cannot permit the opportunity, which offers itself, to pass, without making a few remarks on the treaty concluded between him and the allied powers on the 11th April, 1814; by which treaty, Napoleon, on the one hand, re-

signed the Crowns of France and Italy, and the allies, on the other, guaranteed the fulfilment of certain conditions by Louis the XVIII, the nonfulfilment of which, it is said, has occasioned Napoleon's return to France.—By this treaty, a copy of which I have given below, it will be seen that the island of Elba, which was selected by Napoleon himself as his future residence, was declared by the allied powers, to form "during his life," a *separate principality*, "which shall be possessed by him in *full* "*sovereignty* and property."—All our newspapers, in servileimitation of the ministers of Louis, have been extremely forward in denouncing Napoleon a "*traitor* and *rebel* to his country," because he dared to set foot on the territory of France. In this they have shewn themselves utterly unacquainted with the political relations in which Napoleon stood to the surrounding nations.—The moment he relinquished the crown of France, she was no longer his country; he owed her no allegiance because he had sworn no fealty to her. He had made choice of the isle of Elba, for his country. It was declared a *separate principality* by solemn treaty, subscribed by all the great powers of Europe, and these same powers had guaranteed Napoleon's right and title to reign over it "in full *sovereignty*."—However circumscribed the island of Elba, however limited the number of its inhabitants, Napoleon was as much an *independent Sovereign*, as any of the monarchs who entered into treaty with him. —But this was not the only consequence of the recognition of the sovereignty of Napoleon.—He did not merely owe no allegiance to France, or any other power. He was entitled, in case of any violation of treaty on the part of his neighbours, to punish every infraction of that treaty to the utmost of his ability. This is a principle acknowledged by all writers on the law of nations. It was upon this principle that the allies justified the invasion of France, and even defended their conduct when they refused to treat with Napoleon in the character of Sovereign of that empire. Has Napoleon then done more than attempt to punish the infraction of a treaty? Not only was his title to the "full sovereignty" of Elba acknowledged by solemn treaty, but he was to receive for his own use an annual revenue of two millions of francs. His Empress was to be put in possession of three duchies in Italy, which were to pass to her son, and his descendants. The members of his family were to receive an annual allowance of two million five hundred thousand francs; and to Prince Eugene, then Viceroy of Italy, was to be given a suitable establishment, in consideration of his relinquishing all claims upon that country.—It is well known, that Napoleon, and all the members of his house, were strict in their adherence to the conditions incumbent upon them by this treaty It is now said to be equally notorious, that they have been almost all violated by the other contracting party. The annual allowances in money, which were to have been paid by the court of France, have, we are told, been withheld; the Empress Maria Louisa not put in possession of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; and no establishment provided for the Viceroy of Italy. If all this be true, Napoleon has to complain of a manifest violation of the contract by which he relinquished his former authority; and to me he appears to have a right to *reclaim* those crowns, which he surrendered on the faith of the treaty being fulfilled in every particular. To say nothing of the wishes of the people of France, who, I have no doubt, are almost to a man for Napoleon, it would seem that he has an undeniable title to assert his claims in the manner he is now doing. I know of no instance, where a sovereign abdicated a throne with the same inherent right to resume possession of it. His predecessors were generally at the mercy of those who expelled them. They were not in a condition to stipulate for any thing, not even for the safety of their persons. How very different was the situation of Napoleon. In place of *accepting* terms from his supposed victors, he *dictated* them; and the prompt manner with which the Allied Powers agreed to these terms, was no small proof that they considered him still a formidable object. He retired from the contest under the faith and solemnity of a treaty; he returns to it, because that treaty, as is said, has been broken. This being the state of the case, Napoleon appears to me to have done nothing more than all other independent sovereigns have a right to do, if placed in similar circumstances. He has appealed to the sword; and as those

who refused to listen to his claims seem to shelter themselves under the courtier plea that "might gives right," he is willing that the question should be decided on that principle.——But it is said, "that France never became "a party to the treaty by which Napo- "leon's independence and pensions were "sanctioned."—It should rather be said, that the *Bourbons* have refused to concur in this, the people of France, it is pretty evident, never having been consulted in the matter. But what is it to the purpose although all France were hostile to this measure? It was in consequence of the treaty and by virtue of that treaty alone, that *Louis the Desired* was restored to them. Had Napoleon not consented to give up his claims to the throne of France, a civil war might have been the consequence, and who can saywhether this might not have terminated fatally to the Bourbons?—Besides, by the 20th article of the treaty "the high "allied powers guarantee the execution "of all the articles of the present treaty, "*and engage to obtain that it shall be* "*adopted and guaranteed by France.*" That treaty therefore which placed Louis upon the throne, required of France the performance of certain conditions to Napoleon and his family. It was by this tenure that the former resumed the crown of his ancestors, and if it has not been strictly adhered to, every thing naturally reverts back to that state, when it was in the power of the latter to present obstacles to the return of his rival. It may be thought that the allies are bound to interfere, and to compel Louis, in consequence of their guarantee, to do justice to Napoleon. Of this, however, there is little hope; although from what we have seen take place during the late war, it will be no way extraordinary to find the soldiers of Russia, of Prussia, or of Austria, again fighting in the ranks with those of Napoleon.

Articles of the treaty between the allied powers and his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family, all right of sovereignty and dominion, as well to the French Empire and the Kingdom of Italy, as over every other country.

Art. 2. Their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and Maria Louisa shall retain their titles and rank, to be enjoyed during their lives. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces of the Emperor, shall also retain, wherever they may reside, the titles of Princes of his family.

Art. 3. The Isle of Elba, adopted by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon as the place of his residence, *shall form, during his life, a separate principality; which shall be possessed by him in full Sovereignty and property;* there shall be besides granted, in full property, to the Emperor Napoleon, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, in rent charge, in the great book of France, of which 1,000,000 shall be in reversion to the Empress.

Art. 4. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, shall be granted, in full property and sovereignty, to her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa; they shall pass to her son, and to the descendants in the right line. The prince her son shall from henceforth take the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla.

Art. 5. All the powers engage to employ their good offices to cause to be respected by the Barbary powers the flag and territory of the Isle of Elba, for which purpose the relations with the Barbary powers shall be assimilated to those with France.

Art. 6. There shall be reserved in the territories hereby renounced, to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, for himself and his family, domains or rent-charges in the great book of France, producing a revenue, clear of all deductions and charges, of 2,500,000 francs. These domains or rents shall belong, in full property, and to be disposed of as they shall think fit, to the Princes and Princesses of his family, and shall be divided amongst them in such manner that the revenue of each shall be in the following proportion, viz.

	Francs.
To Madame Mere	400,000
To King Joseph and his Queen	500,000
To King Louis	200,000
To the Queen Hortense and her children	400,000
To King Jerome and his Queen	400,000
To the Princess Eliza	300,000
To the Princess Paulina	300,000

The Princes and Princesses of the House of the Emperor Napoleon shall retain besides their property, moveable and immoveable, of whatever nature it may be, which they shall possess by individual and public right, and the rents of which they shall enjoy (also as individuals.)

Art. 7. The annual pension of the Empress Josephine shall be reduced to 1,000,000, in domains, or in inscriptions in the great book of France; she shall continue to enjoy in full property, all her private property, moveable and immoveable, with power to dispose of it conformably to the French laws.

Art. 8. There shall be granted to Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, a suitable establishment out of France.

Art. 9. The property which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France, either as extraordinary domain, or of private domain attached to the crown, the funds placed by the Emperor, either in the great book of France, in the Bank of France, in the *Actions des Forets*, or in any other manner, and which his Majesty abandons to the crown, shall be reserved as a capital, which shall not exceed 2,000,000, to be expended in gratifications in favour of such persons, whose names shall be contained in a list to be signed by the Emperor Napoleon, and shall be transmitted to the French Government.

Art. 10. All the crown diamonds shall remain in France.

Art. 11. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall return to the treasury, and to the other public chests, all the sums and effects that shall have been taken out by his orders, with the exception of what has been appropriated from the Civil List.

Art. 12. The debts of the household of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, such as they were on the day of the signature of the present treaty, shall be immediately discharged out of the arrears due by the public treasury to the Civil List, according to a list, which shall be signed by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

Art. 13. The obligations of the Mont-Napoleon, of Milan, towards all the creditors, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, shall be exactly fulfilled, unless there shall be any change made in this respect.

Art. 14. Diplomatic passports shall be given all the necessary passports for the free passage of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, or of the Empress, the Princes, and Princesses, and all the persons of their suites who wish to accompany them, or to establish themselves out of France, as well as for the passage of all the equipages, horses, and effects belonging to them. The allied powers shall in consequence furnish Officers and men for escorts.

Art. 15. The French imperial guard shall furnish a detachment of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, of all arms, to serve as an escort to the Emperor Napoleon to St. Tropes, the place of his embarkation.

Art. 16. There shall be furnished a corvette, and the necessary transport vessels, to convey to the place of his destination his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon and his household; and the corvette shall belong, in full property, to his Majesty the Emperor.

Art. 17. The Emperor Napoleon shall be allowed to take with him and retain as his guard 400 men, volunteers, as well officers, as sub-officers and soldiers.

Art. 18. No Frenchman, who shall have followed the Emperor Napoleon or his family, shall be held to have forfeited his rights as such, by not returning to France, within three years; at least they shall not be comprised in the exceptions which the French Government reserves to itself to grant after the expiration of that term.

Art. 19. The Polish troops of all arms, in the service of France, shall be at liberty to return home, and shall retain their arms and baggage, as a testimony of their honourable services. The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, shall retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the pensions annexed to these decorations.

Art. 20. *The high allied powers guarantee the execution of all the articles of the present treaty, and engage to obtain that it shall be adopted and guaranteed by France.*

Art. 21. The present act shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris within two days, or sooner if possible.

Done at Paris, the 11th of April, 1815.

(L. S.) *The Prince de Metternich.*
(L. S.) *J. P. Comte de Stadion.*
(L. S.) *Andre Comte de Razoumoufsky.*

(L. S.) *Charles Robert Comte de Nesselrode.*
(L. S.) *Castlereagh.*
(L. S.) *Charles Auguste Baron de Hardenberg.*
(L. S.) *Marshal Ney.*
(L. S.) *Caulincourt.*

The Bachelors' Tax.

Sir.—The Minister having given the contents of his budget for our digestion, allow me, through the medium of your paper, to enter my protest against a tax that falls peculiarly heavy on a very respectable body of his Majesty's most loyal subjects, called *old Bachelors.* That the tax in question is oppressive, as a legislative act, my history will sufficiently prove; for with every disposition to connubial happiness, I have hitherto completely failed in my attempts; and I doubt not that numbers, besides myself, stand in the same predicament.—To begin with my history: you must know that I first addressed myself to a most prudent young lady, with whom I interchanged vows of eternal constancy; and was near being made the happiest of men, when an uncle died, from whom I had great expectations, leaving me only a small legacy. This circumstance, and the advances of a rich fox-hunting squire, wrought so much to my disadvantage, that I was dismissed by her friends, and at their suggestion, she very dutifully yielded to the son of the chace.—Time, that best soother of human woe, soon performs a cure; and I next figured away with a lady in the fashionable world.—Like the owl, I sunk down to repose at the approach of the sun, and arose at his departure. Every thing seemed to be in a most favourable train, when imprudently settling some future plans of domestic economy, I was dismissed with the epithet of a mean, avaricious wretch.—My next adventure was with a young lady, who, with a moderate fortune, and a handsome person, had secured to herself, at least, a score of humble admirers, when I fortunately stepped in, and she very condescendingly reduced the number to half a dozen, besides myself. I believe I should have carried the prize, had not a tall man of blood, ycleept captain, have come in between; and on my excusing myself from standing to be *honourably* shot through the head, he very civilly took me by the —nose:—this so enraged me, although one of the mildest of men, that I cudgelled him, both to his and to my own perfect satisfaction. For this affront on a gentleman, and a man of honour, I was dismissed as a low bred, unfashionable fellow, greatly deficient in the *Ton.*—Not yet intimidated, I next waited upon a demure looking creature, who lamented the depravity of the age from morning to night. Here I am suited, thought I, no fear of red-coats;—when, as I was one night going to hear her rail against the forwardness of the little misses in their teens, I entered upon her too suddenly, and found her demonstrating the attraction and adhesiou of ladies, to her footman.—I next became enamoured of the accomplished daughter of a rich old farmer; who, feeling his own great deficiency in all human learning, was resolved to make his daughter a prodigy. She could read a page of Walter Scott without lisping more than a dozen mistakes; she could recite a passage in a play with all the grace of the amateur of fashion; she could thump a Sonata on the Piano with most discordant fascination; and she could draw without any fear of punishment from the breach of the second commandment. These rare accomplishments won my heart; when anticipating my union with the accomplished phenomenon, she cruelly deserted me for the irresistible attractions of a strolling player.—Dissatisfied with poems and plays, pianos and paint, I next bowed down to a learned lady, who could harangue in Latin with all the eloquence of a college professor; who could spout Greek with parsonic purity; who could write a criticism on a plain passage in a Greek or Latin author, until it became unintelligible; who could unriddle all the dark meanings of Aristotle; and who could prove, to a demonstration, that the ancients were sages, and the moderns, blockheads.—Well versed in the philosophy of the schools, both ancient and modern. Insensible to externals, even to stoicism; for so far had she carried her apathy, that she had actually written a treatise against the passions, and was one night reading to me the chapter against anger, when the maid servant coming in to prepare supper, unfortunately overturned the inkstand upon some critical note

on a Greek author, and thus spoiled the labours of a whole fortnight. This was too much for the mild follower of Zeno.—The inkstand was expelled at the head of the terrified Abigail, with philosophic rage; and on my innocently requesting her to conclude the chapter on anger, she gave a practical illustration of her system, by furiously dispatching the treatise full in my face.—Perfectly satisfied with lady philosophers, I next offered myself to a devotee; trusting that christianity would teach a milder behaviour. Here I was dragged to the conventicle, every Lord's-day, three times at least; besides attending conferences, night meetings, &c. on the week day; and if I had not indulged a little mistimed scepticism, I might have been united to the most devout lady in Christendom: but happening to doubt of Serpent-logicians, and Ass-orators, I was dismissed as an infidel whom, for the glory of God, it would be well to roast into the faith.—So anxious was I to become a Benedict, that I next became the humble suppliant of my own housemaid; a tall, stout, mahogany faced damsel, whom I believe I should have taken for better or for worse: but indiscreetly offending her on the much dreaded washing day, the enraged Amazon, with ponderous fist, so obscured my perception, that I was ever after blind to her qualifications.—Having had sufficient experience of the moderns, as a last resource, I poured forth my passion to a rich old Spinster, whom I was near leading to the altar, when the grim tyrant death intruded, and snatched her away from the enamoured swain. I could willingly have engaged with some other antique, but with the mournful event before me, of the instability of life in the aged, I was fearful of too soon being left in a widowed state. Grown grey in a life of fruitless importunity, I had reconciled myself to my fate, with philosophical fortitude, when lo! the Minister opened his budget, and thus prevented me an indulgence so necessary to my declining years.—If I be thought to have failed in proving the oppression of the tax, by my history, I shall appeal to scripture, trusting that every good christian will coincide with my arguments. To search for names who have added a lustre to that of Bachelor, would be an endless task: suffice it to say, that Jesus Christ, and his disciples were Bachelors; and if they were intended as examples for our imitation, surely we ought to hesitate on so important a point. That great apostle of the gentiles, St. Paul, not only discountenanced matrimony by his practice, but expressly recommended a life of celibacy, as a virtue; and with such authority, all parliamentary arguments vanish like smoke. That the ladies should not coincide with the wholesome advice-giving, and woman-silencing apostle, is no ways extraordinary; but that Mr. Vansittart, the zealous supporter of the Bible Society, should, by the tax in question set aside the authority of St. Paul, is truly surprising. Notwithstanding the seeming proofs of his piety, unless he withdraw this most unchristian tax, we shall be led to judge, that he has allowed his gallantry to get the better of his christianity. Yours, &c.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

Lincolnshire, March, 12th. 1815.

CORN LAWS.

SIR.—I wish to argue the subject on reasonable grounds, and as there is so much noise about the Corn Bill, I trust you will give place to these few observations.—Before the war, bread was 6d. the quartern loaf; and pray what makes it dear now? Have we not the same portion of land to grow corn on, as we had before the war? Nay, I will answer, a considerable deal more, by the immense inclosure of waste land which, I may say, has been taken from the poor, and given to the rich. They have deprived them of the land, and now they have the impudence to say, that they will not grow corn on it, unless you give them what price they choose to ask. Have we not equally as good farmers as we had before the war; and is not the land as productive? What then is the reason they cannot grow as much corn now, as they did before the war? It is because of the enormous load of *taxes* with which we are oppressed. I consider all the noise now making by the supporters of the corn bill, as nought but a bug-bear to frighten us—a false alarm—an invention to authorise the establishment of a despotism injurious to the liberties and happiness of the people. The fact is, the war-whoop faction have got rid of the property-tax, and have already laid it upon

the shoulders of the mercantile people. Should this bill pass through the house of their "noble-mindednesses," the burthen, with the head and all, will be too heavy for the shoulders. But supposing the landholder was formerly necessitated to raise his tenant's rent, to enable him to pay the Government demand of 10l. per cent. property-tax, the landholder was not even then the loser, as it all came out of the loaf. Now that that demand is over, let the landholder take off the 10l. per cent. which he put on his tenant, and let Government reduce the most oppressive part of the farmer's taxes. This would be the most equitable way of encouraging the growth of corn, and giving us bread at a moderate price. If we musth ave taxes, let us have them on any thing else but the loaf. By these means, and these only, we will be enabled to procure a foreign market for our manufactures, without which there is no chance of reducing the price of bread, and of restoring England to its former prosperity. Although I like your reasoning in general, Mr. Cobbett, I wish to know how we are likely, (if passive obedience be the order of the day) to get redress in the event of their "noble minded-"nesses" rejecting the voice of the people in their petition against the obnoxious corn bill. If the only constitutional mode of petitioning should be rejected, and the intimidating force of an army of soldiers be resorted to, I should like you to point out the remedy, as I am at a loss to imagine one. I am, &c.

March 15, 1815. W. P. R.

Defence of the Farmers.

Mr. Cobbett—Amongst the various opinions which have lately appeared on the subject of Corn Laws, scarcely any have been free from an admixture of illiberal abuse of the farmers of England, and some of your correspondents have fallen into that vulgar error, for so I must be allowed to consider it; and my surprise is much encreased to find your otherwise sensible correspondent Aristides turned accuser of the farmers in your Register of the 25th ult. Amongst some plausible reasons for the high price of corn, he assigns the principle one to be the high and luxuriant living of the farmer, whose family he describes as having forsaken the dairy and the churn, for the back parlour and the piano; the men for having changed the smock-frock, and carters whip, for the military cut, superfine coat, lined with silk, his Wellington boots, his jemmy rattan, and bit of blood. Dumplins too are forsaken for dainties; and it is reckoned among the number of the farmer's high crimes and misdemeanours, that they feed no longer on ox cheek and beef legs. I request you my brother farmers to note this. You are to be clothed with the smock-frock, go in high shoes and hob nails, feed on the offal of your produce, send all your poultry, eggs, butter, cream, &c. to market, that the appetite of those who have burthened you with *excessive taxation* may be pampered at a cheap rate, fare sumptuously every day, roll along the street n splendid equipages, and mock and deride the clownish awkwardness which, in their prejudiced eyes, is necessary to the selling of cheap corn. It may perhaps be thought illiberal to accuse *Aristides* of wilfully settting one class of the community against another. I must, therefore, impute the false description he has given, to a complete ignorance of the mode and habits of life of so respectable a class of the community as the generality of British farmers. It is not unlikely he may have been entertained by the military fop he has pourtrayed; and if such characters are to be found amongst farmers, *Aristides* should have been charitable enough to have acknowledged the real cause of their creation and existence, which he must know to have arisen out of the late *wicked, unjust, and unnecessary war*. If he had on this subject reasoned with his accustomed acuteness, he must have known that none put on the military habit with more reluctance than the farmer; that he was induced to become a *volunteer* by the influence of government, thro' the medium of the magistrate and his landlord, by whom he was in many instances, threatened with notice to quit his farm if he did not comply with the military requisition. His family, too, were often invited to the festive board, to join the merry dance; and if the female part imitated the dress and manners of their new associates, the colonel's and the squire's lady; if they were tempted to learn the martial air, and the jocund song on the piano, can this possibly be assigned by any sound reason as the true cause why

they cannot sell their corn cheap? Corn has not risen in price more than the oak tree, the deal board, or the tallow candle, and till it can be proved that the increased price of these articles is owing to the luxuriant living of the timber merchant, the carpenter, and the tallow chandler, the advance in the price of corn cannot be attributed to the extravagant living of the farmer. But, Sir, I deny the fact that the generality of the farmers, or their wives and daughters, are what *Aristides* has described them to be; or that their situation is improved by an increase of either their luxuries or comforts. More than a century ago that facetious poet Pryor described the situation of farmers (not as living on ox cheek or beef legs but) as living hospitably, and being surrounded with plenty:

Large oxen in the field were lowing,
Good grain was sown, good fruit was growing;
Of last year's corn in barns good store,
Fat turkies gobbling at the door;
How strong the beer, how good the meat,
How loud they laugh'd, how much they eat.

Many other authorities might be quoted within the compass of a farmer's reading, to prove their situation to have been that of plenty and comfort, and that they could entertain their friends with true hospitality; nay even jovially, without incurring the reproach of making corn dear. Who can enter a farm house in the present day, without seeing in the corner cupboard the punch bowl of his grand-father, which, when in his possession was often replenished to welcome the coming guest and cheer the weary traveller; but is now only an article of old china to be wiped of its dust, and set up as an ornament of ancient times. The *untaxed ale*, which cheered the countenance, and made glad the heart of man, is now no more. It, alas! is obliged to give way to a thinner liquor, more endangering the visitor with the gripes than the gout. Leaving, however, the description of the poets, and calling in aid personal recollection, I could state instances of farmer's keeping comfortable carriages, principally employed for carrying their families to worship, giving them a jaunt to the market, or conveying them to a family party at christmas; but tho' I am now acquainted with a hundred times as many farmers as I was then, this convenience is looked for in vain. It is replaced, in some instances, with the humblest buggy, but more frequently with the *taxed cart*; and the appearance of the farmer now, when compared with his grand-father, is that of a pauper being passed home to his parish; he now rides to market or to worship, gingling and shaking and gnashing of teeth.

But why are these comforts fled? It cannot be unknown to *Aristides*, that they are laid aside to answer the demands of the *tax-gatherer*, who threatens to swallow up all our comforts, and deprive us of all our conveniences, to enrich those who are partakers and dividers of the spoil. I am told that farmers drink, and get drunk too. So does the *parson*, the lawyer, the senator, and the statesman. But are we, on that account, to accuse the whole of those classes with this nauseous vice, and charge them with all the mischief and calamity that awaits this once happy country? Such a mode of reasoning would be accounted illiberal and inconclusive. It must be equally so if the whole body of farmers are to be judged by the indiscretion of a few fops and sots. It should also be taken into consideration, Who have turned farmers? It must be allowed, before the character of the English farmer is truly appreciated, that all retired merchants, military gentlemen out of employ, disappointed and unsuccessful speculators, with the remnants of their broken fortunes, must be struck from the list; *then* I may safely aver that the farmers of England have not abated one jot or tittle in the habits of industry, economy, or frugality, or increased in luxuries. It must likewise be granted, that farmers of enterprise, who have made large fortunes, cannot be considered a fair sample of the generality of farmers. If they have got too rich by turning the desert into a garden, tho' they may in common with other successful classes of society, live luxuriantly, I cannot see how they have made corn dear by growing abundance where none grew before. It is a fact universally admitted, that where several farms have been laid together, cultivation has improved and the quantum of corn much increased; a sufficient proof that this cannot contribute to raise the price of corn.

Having combated these false notions of your correspondent, and others of like

opinion, may I be allowed to state what I conceive to be the real cause of creating a necessity for making corn dear. It must be attributed by every considerate mind to *increased rents and overwhelming taxation.* All our political economists have ascribed the progressive rise in the various articles of life to these causes; but there is no occasion for quotations; we can cast a sum in addition or subtraction: multiplication is brought to our recollection by a increase of evils; and the result of our little arithmetic may be solved by a simple question in the rule of three: If an advance in rent and taxes has increased our expences *fourfold*, what price must corn be at to enable us to hold our farms and retain our situations? The answer is obvious. It is also clear, that if a large abatement of rent cannot be obtained, a considerable diminution of taxation, and a total riddance of the tythe system, so monstrous, so oppressive and vexatious, there will be no alternative but emigration or a jail. It is equally evident, that there are not only one but many countries where, in mercy to mankind, tythes are abolished, rents one fourth of the rents of England, taxes comparatively *none*; and altho' it is our wish and our pleasure to raise corn in abundance, and sell it cheap to the good people of England, we cannot perform impossibilities. If we are taxed and teazed out and obliged to abandon our native soil, we must cross the channel in such numbers that it might puzzle a long headed chancellor to raise his revenues from those who remain. The landlords also will find it difficult to obtain tenants for their farms. As to the Corn Bill now proceeding in Parliament, and which excites such dreadful agitation, I am free to declare that a large portion of farmers do not wish it to pass, because they consider it to be instrumental in advancing the price of their labour, keeping up rents, and *perpetuating taxes*, which ought to be repealed. They are truly alarmed at a peace establishment of nineteen millions a year, and believe with you, Sir, that there is no necessity for such an expenditure; that *this excessive taxation is the rich pasture on which corruption feeds, fattens and grows insolent.* Why then inflame the public mind against the farmer? Why not, to use a farmer's expression, lay the saddle on the right horse? Rather let the pen of *Aristides* be directed against the common enemy *taxation and corruption*, those co-partners in mischief and misery. Then may we be brought back to the enjoyment of the blessings of our ancient constitution and the constable's staff, instead of a large military force, and an embroidered militia in time of peace. While economy and retrenchment are recommended to the farmer, we will kindly return the good advice, and recommend it to government also as the only efficient remedy for our aggravated evils. Yes, while we are curtailing comfort after comfort, convenience after convenience, we advise those above us to share in the like privations; and while our laborers are bearing with patience a reduction of 2d. or 3d. in the shilling, on account of the reduced price of provisions, let us demand also that the servants of the state should be reduced in the same rate. I could easily point out what a load of taxation the good people of England might be relieved of from this just and well-founded claim being adopted, from the prince on the throne thro' every department of the state and every servant in office; but I shall leave this to abler pens, and as my chief object was to defend the farmers from those ill-founded and precipitate charges of extravagance and luxury which have been brought against them, arising no doubt from gross misconception, I shall conclude with subscribing myself their devoted friend and servant.

R. F.

America Triumphant.

THOSE vile slaves of corruption, what now will they say,
Who assur'd us, the Yankees would all run away,
Soon as ever they came within sight of our men,
And that England would make them her subjects again.
One would think, they believed these American elves,
Were compos'd of such dastardly stuff as themselves.
They forgot, that their bosoms beat high in the cause
Of true LIBERTY, JUSTICE, RELIGION, and LAWS,
And that one common spirit pervaded the land,
To resist the Aggressions, Injustice had plann'd.
Alas! had our Rulers wise measures observ'd,
Had they ne'er from a just line of policy swerv'd;

Had they treated as men, whom they treated with scorn;
The beams of our glory had never been shorn;
We should never have suffered disgrace or defeat,
Nor from those we despis'd been oblig'd to retreat.
From what height of power has England been hurl'd,
By th' example these Yankees have shewn to the world;
What a blow to our greatness, how humbled our pride,
To be beaten by those we so often defied;
The trident of Neptune, our glory and boast,
By injustice, and weakness, for ever is lost.
Could our forefathers know, could they rise from their graves,
And behold that their sons can submit to be slaves;
That the country, for which so much blood has been shed,
Is now govern'd by those whom Corruption has bred;
With what feelings indignant their bosoms would glow,
With what grief they would see we were fallen so low.—
And are we so fallen, so regardless of shame,
As to tamely submit to the loss of our fame?
Is the spirit of Britons become so depress'd?
Are those sentiments lost, our forefathers possess'd?
Shall we never awake, 'till our ruin is seal'd?
Can the wounds of our Country never be heal'd?
Oh! let us avert, whilst we're able, the storm,
And abolish Corruption, by peaceful REFORM;
Let the voice of the people be rais'd through the land,
And our Rulers must grant what we firmly demand;
Let us tell them the Rights that to Britons are due,
That the Many no more will be slaves to the Few.

AMERICAN DOCUMENTS.

General Jackson's Account of the Operations at New Orleans.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Jackson to the Secretary of War dated Camp, four miles below Orleans, 9th Jan. 1815.

SIR—During the days of the 6th, and 7th, the enemy had been actively employed in making preparations for an attack on my lines. With infinite labour they had succeeded, on the night of the 7th, in getting their boats across the lake to the river by widening and deepening the canal on which they had effected their disembarkation. In my encampment every thing was ready for action, when, early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy, after throwing a heavy shower of bombs and Congreve rockets, advanced their columns on my right and left, to storm my entrenchments. I cannot speak sufficiently in praise of the firmness and deliberation with which my whole line received their approach—more could not be expected from veterans inured to war. For an hour the fire of the small arms was incessant and severe as can be imagined. The artillery, too, directed by officers who displayed equal skill and courage, did great execution. Yet the columns of the enemy continued to advance with a firmness which reflects upon them the greatest credit. Twice the column which approached me on my left was repulsed, by the troops of General Carroll, those of Gen. Coffee, and a division of Kentucky militia, and twice they formed again and renewed the assault. At length, however, cut to pieces, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. The loss which the enemy sustained on this occasion, cannot be estimated at less than 1500 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Upwards of 300 have already been delivered over for burial; and my men are still engaged in picking them up within my lines and carrying them to the point where the enemy are to receive them. This is in addition to the dead and wounded whom the enemy have been enabled to carry from the field during and since the action, and to those who have since died of the wounds they received. We have taken about 500 prisoners, upwards of 300 of whom are wounded, and a great part of them mortally. My loss has not exceeded and I believe has not amounted to 70 killed and as many wounded. The entire destruction of the enemy's army was now inevitable, had it not been for an unfortunate occurrence which at this moment took place on the other side of the river. Simultaneously with his advance upon my lines he had thrown over in his boats a force to the other side of the river. These having landed, were hardy enough to advance against the works of Gen. Morgan; and, what is strange and difficult to account for, at the very moment when their entire discomfiture was looked for with a confi-

dence approaching to a certainty, the Kentucky reinforcements, in whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled, drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the forces; and thus yielded to the enemy that most fortunate position. The batteries, which had rendered me for many days the most important service, though bravely defended, were of course now abandoned; not however until the guns had been spiked. This unfortunate route had totally changed the aspect of affairs. The enemy now occupied a position from which they might annoy us without hazard, and by means of which they might have been able to defeat, in a great measure, the effects of our success on this side of the river. It became therefore an object of the first consequence to dislodge him as soon as possible. For this object, all the means in my power, which I could with any safety use, were immediately put in preparation. Perhaps, however, it was owing somewhat to another cause that I succeeded even beyond my expectations. In negociating the terms of a temporary suspension of hostilities to enable the enemy to bury their dead and provide for their wounded, I had required certain propositions to be acceeded to as a basis; among which this was one—that although hostilities should cease on this side of the river until 12 o'clock of this day, yet it is not to be understood that they should cease on the other side; but that no reinforcements should be sent across by either army until the expiration of that day. His Excellency Major-General Lambert begged time to consider of those propositions until 10 o'clock of to-day, and in the mean time re-crossed his troops. I need not tell you with how much eagerness I immediately regained possession of the position he had thus hastily quitted. The enemy having concentrated his forces, may again attempt to drive me from my position by storm. Whenever he does, I have no doubt my men will act with their usual firmness, and sustain a character now become dear to them. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General Commanding.

Hon. James Monroe Secretary of War.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated Head-quarters, 7th Military district.

Camp, 4 miles below N. Orlean, 19th Jan. 1815.

Last night, at twelve o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats, leaving behind him, under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded, including two officers, fourteen pieces of his heavy artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, redoubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not, without encountering a risk, which true policy did not seem to require, or to authorize, attempt to annoy him much in his retreat. We took only eight prisoners. Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some other points, I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter, at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained at the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Fort St. Philip. His loss on this ground, since the debarkation of his troops as stated by all the last prisoners and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded 4000; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the Inspector General, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stand of arms, of various descriptions.—Since the action of the 8th, the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery from both sides of the river being constantly employed, till the night, and indeed until the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which so little rest could be found.—I am advised by Major Over

ton, who commands at Fort St. Philips, in a letter of the 18th, that the enemy having bombarded his fort, for eight or nine days, from 13 inch mortars without effect, had, on the morning of that day retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON, Major-Gen. Com.

P. S. On the 18th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Petit Coquille—after which I shall still have in my hands, an excess of several hundred.

20th—Mr. Shields, Purser in the Navy, has to-day, taken 54 prisoners, among them are four officers. A. J.

Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH AMERICA.

JAMES MADISON, *President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*—Whereas a treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose; and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty, which is in the words following to wit;—

Treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

His Britanic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier late Admiral of the White, now Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, Henry Goulburn, Esquire, a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Laws:—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States, who after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1. That there shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception, of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease so soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions, whatsoever, taken from either party, by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange in the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the year, may have fallen into the hands of the Officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the Ratification of this Treaty, until the the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the 4th article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall

in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

Art 2. Immediately after the Ratification of this treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers to cease from all hostilities: And to prevent all causes of complaint that might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty-three degrees north to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the 36th degree of west longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be 30 days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulph of Mexico, and parts of the West Indies; 40 days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; 60 days for the Atlantic Ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; 90 days for every part of the world south of the equator; and 120 days for all other parts of the world without exception.

Art 3. All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored soon as practicable after the Ratification of this treaty as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying all debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

Art 4. Whereas it was stipulated by the second Article in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Manan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of and previous to the aforesaid Treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz. one Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such a decision as final and conclusive. —It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the Government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of

them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners, to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioners shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide exparte upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly Sovereign or State to be such and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

Art. 5. Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, now the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the abovementioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points abovementioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of 1783, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, of the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or, either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth Article is contained, and in as full a manner as, if the same was herein repeated.

Art. 6. Whereas, by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of the said river, into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water, between that lake, and lake Erie, thence along the middle of the said communication in the lake Erie,

(To be continued.)

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